CONSTITUTIONALISM.

ITS CHARACTERISTIC IN DIFFERENT STAGES OF CULTURE AND IN DI-

VERSE POLITICAL SYSTEMS. E STATE'S ELEMENTS OF HISTORICAL AND PRACTICAL POLITICS. By Woodrow Wilson, Ph. D., LL. D., Professor of Jurispruence and Politics in Princeton University, Reised Edition. Octavo, pp. xxxi, 656. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

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THE ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF THE ENGLISH CONSTITUTION. An Historical Treatise in Which is Drawn Out by the Light of the Most Recent Researches the Gradual Development of the English Constitutional System, and the Growth Out of That System of the Federal Republic of the United States. By Hannis Taylor, LL. D. Late Minister Pienipotentiary of the United States to Spain. In Two Parts. Part III. The Aftergrowth of the Constitution. Octavo. pp. xiiv, 648. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

A CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. 176-1850. By Francis Newton Thorpe. Illustrated with Maps. In Two Volumes. Octavo, pp. xxvii, 486; xv. 520. Harper & Brothers.

HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE. By Ferdinand

Harper & Brothers.

HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE. By Ferdinand Schwill, Ph. D. Instructor in Modern History at the University of Chicago. With Maps and Genealogical Tables. Octavo, pp. ix, 435. Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN EUROPE. From the Congress of Vienna to the Present Time. By Charles M. Andrews, Associate Professor of History in Bryn Mawr College. 1856-1857. Octavo, pp. vii. 467. Charles Scribner's Sons.

If there is one word which more clearly than any other marks the course and the goal of odern public life, it is a word like constitutionalism. Everything else can be brought within its meaning in some way, unless it be anarchism, and it is to be imagined that even Anarchists will in the end adhere to some common political formula. But the tendency in writing on this subject is to discuss it as if the world was all made over politically about a century ago, or at most two centuries. The present age, re are told in monotonous repetition, is the industrial age, the civil age, as compared with the llitary ages of the past, and it gets its reforms wholly different way from the past. This is all very questionable. In the first place, no national reforms have ever been made except in the presence of physical force, either latent or displayed. This is just as plain in the abolition of slavery in the nineteenth century after Christ as it was in the release of the Hebrews in Egypt before Christ. In the second place, there never has been a constitutional revolution that was not industrial in its origin. The House of Have and of Mr. Thorpe's, have always been at war. The former is always satisfied with the existing state of things, whatever that may be, while the latter can only be satisfied by a new turn of the wheel of fortune.

Take Professor Wilson's voluminous study of the State and look back to the earliest political reforms that are of record, for example, Solon's new constitution for Athens. The little country had emerged from conditions in which the tradesmen and laboring classes were known only They were now count, and numerous enough to break up the State if they combined their strength. Hitherto their masters had been able to deal with them as individuals, and though they had not been suppressed their partial independence was hampered by a load of debt artificially increased in dozen ways, and the penalty of debt was elavery. In Solon's time Attica was divided socially among three classes, the rich landowners of the plain country, the poor mountaineers and the somewhat more comfortable farmers along the coast, who had small fisheries as well as their crops to depend on. By a very gradual process, step by step, these two weaker classes strong enough to compel recognition, and the men of the plain, who called themselves the well-sired," saw that something would have to done or the industrial movement would end a military upheaval. Solon was made head of the State, with practically unlimited powers debt, and set free every debtor held as a slave He expunged every mortgage. Then he changed the debtor law, so that thereafter no man could be held in slavery for debt, and he tried to acsince, namely, to limit the growth of estates by law. He improved the coinage, he equalized the taxes, and he encouraged diversified industries, and he proportioned the share of men in public authority strictly according to property instead of according to family connections. In this respect he was as far advanced in constitutional development as Americans were at about twenty-three hundred years after he was dead. And all the changes which he made in the organic law of Attica were dictated by in-

If one turns to those modern phenomena which seem most purely military. Whe the Prench missing German Empire, one will find the industrial question the militariam was greated as a way as uncessful was solely that the French were better of than they able not under prevention growing the second of the second of the prevention o seem most purely military, like the French Empire of Napoleon III and the existing German Empire, one will find the industrial question the

indebted for very few of the subtleties which cover the simplicity of this question in history. It is to the Party of Have that are owing all those figments about the divine rights of rulers, about the wrong of revolution, and so on. And to this party it is owing, too, that so often, from the time of Solon down to the present day, a needed revolution has been accomplished in peace. They have always yielded either peaceably or to force when a new step in the evolution of humanity became inevitable. Nothing shows the process more clearly than the history of the English Constitution. And this brings us to Hannis Taylor's voluminous and encyclopædic review of English Constitutional

development. "Nothing is more remarkable," he writes, "in the history of the English Constitution than the persistent continuity of its development, through which all the changes and innovations demanded by the wants of a great and growing nationality have been gradually brought about without any open break with the past. The nearest approach to an exception to this general rule is to be found in the revolutionary period, which begins with the meeting of the Long Parliament and ends with the Restoration, the period of upheaval during which the social, political and religious forces that abide in the England of to-day broke the spell of custom and tradition by which the mediæval Church, the mediæval monarchy and the dying feudalism had so long enthralled the minds of

In the words of Mr. Taylor, the monarchical system was "purified and remodelled by the drastic and enduring legislation enacted during the first ten months of the Long Parliament." If the monarchy had been eclipsed by an accident due to the personality of its representative, the Commons endured without a well dispersed Parliament by show of force, Bradshaw, president of the Council of State. sald to him formally: "You are mistaken to think that the Parliament is dissolved. power under heaven can dissolve them but themselves. Therefore, take you notice of that!" This turned out to be true. When Richard Cromwell dissolved the Parliament which he had summoned and gave the country into the hands of the army, the only process by which sponsibility was to "set aside the Protectorate in favor of the remnant of the Long Parliament, which had been expelled from St. Stephen's" Mr. Taylor points out that Bradshaw's theory was the one accepted for the time by all parties. In order to bring affairs into shape the army, finally admitted the royalist members who had been expelled by Colonel Pride, and, thus restored, as far as the lapse of time would allow, to its earliest form, it dissolved by its own act twenty years after it first assembled. It secured legislative continuity by calling an assembly which was like a Parliament except that it had to convene without the king's writ to his throne, which by a convenient fiction was now supposed never to have been really vacant But the question as to responsibility for money which the people were more or less willing to give to government was not yet settled. The solution of that question, the unqualified concession to the Commons of the right to know where every penny of public money went, as well as where it came from, has resulted in a constitution where the Commons is supreme, the king a Cabinet officer for life without a seat in the legislature, the working executive-that is, and the second house, a means, in case of doubt, of securing a referendum to the voting population of the kingdom. Few Englishmen were ever in favor of a writ-

ten Constitution. But there were some in Crom-

well's day, like John Lilburne, who tried ear-

nestly to have such a document accepted by the

of the American Constitution-makers. In this country, though tradition has always made free with the organic law, yet it is indispensable that the latter should be in black and white. As the debates in the constitutional conventions since a comparatively early time have also been duly written out and printed, and the actual number of constitutions which have been adopted in the has never been done then nor | United States, including those repealed, is very great, the original literature of the subject is voluminous without reference to the commentaries and histories and monographs which have goes to the mass of original material, the constitutions themselves, the debates in convention, the contemporary discussions in newspapers, and works out of these the record of American progress from the ideals which were furnished by heredity from the Old World, by the disquisttions of wise men who tried to think out before hand what popular government should be like and by the practical experiment of Englishmen in America before they threw off the guardianship of the mother country and made a Nation for themselves, onward to ideals peculiar to the Western World. The Fourth-of-July bubble about homes for the oppressed of every clime

not invited there, and if they had been, still would have preferred the Northwest Thus while the slave States continued to adjust themselves to laws which relate to things, the Northern States, and, in the Far West, California, gained a wider conception of man as the unit in political life. With drawbacks here and there, and timid restrictions raised now on one side and now on another, they still advanced toward a constitutionalism in which the social weight, the virtue, the money value of a man was left to his own computation, and he, good, bad or indifferent, was reckoned as one in makperfection of democracy. But was it a good kind of constitution for men to have in a State To answer this question would be to review all the hopes and fears, the optimism and pessimism of forty years. Mr. Thorpe calls democracy "our political weather," and says that like the weather in another sense it has not always been pleasant. But the fact that it is weather, something all outdoors and not merely an art ficial structure contrived to the purpose before hand, is a great point in its favor. We may be sure that it never will be pleasant and uniform. It will also never become monotonous. An infinite number of human beings busying themselves at the same task will be sure in the end to evolve something which no group of learned lawyers or philosophers, nor indeed all the theorists of the world together would have anticipated. The tendency of American life now is to transcend the written constitutions and to read new meanings into them. The tendency of the constitution makers when they get a chance is to intercept the popular habit by en larging the organic law until it begins to have the dimensions of a code or of a treatise on the rights of man. Thus the constitution become State. Surely this means that the Nation as a tained. America has not yet abandoned all the traditions of the eighteenth century as England executive are still neatly distinguished both in theory and practice. It will be an excellent thing to have the two nations proceed in their evolution side by side. Whichever of the two proves the better in the end we may be sure will be imitated by the other.

In exemplifying his historical scheme Mr. stitution making the conventions of Louisiana, Kentucky, Michigan and California. In the analysis of the debates out of which the constitutions grew in those cases he illustrates the processes by which democracy gradually made itself understood. The vital change from property to persons in fixing the value of the polit cal unit has had far-reaching results, which Mr best appeal to him since he was numerously rep-That was mainly why the first half-century of the Republic will be reckoned remarkable in history. But in general "it was a half-century of improvement, of increase of domestic comforts, of more humane treatment of the insane the deaf, the dumb, the blind, the crimina classes. Legislation in restraint of crime long vindictive in its purposes, was be remedial. Legislatures were compelled to pro-States. Public sentiment, conscience-stricken was turning helpfully toward the fugitive slave and the free negro, but it was in defiance of custom, laws and constitutions.

its earlier form to need much commendation. But it has certainly lost nothing in revision the enormous activity of the period which it a treatise. Professor Andrews's second volume lacks somewhat the perspective of the first, but the two, taken together, furnish the best introconstitution is hard reading because of the im-He seems to have missed little in the whole body of literature which describes and explains that invisible but very palpable system by which the English govern themselves. Mr. Thorpe, on the face of things, had an easier task, but when we consider that an American constitution in variably has a written body and an unwritten soul, it is not much wonder that he grows mystical at times and occasionally oracular.

"THE GREAT FACT OF 1898."

RISE IN THE POSITION OF THE ENGLISH. SPEAKING PEOPLES

attitude of the world was immense, and it was increased by a new fear. Might it not be possible that the two branches of the English-speaking race, both of them victorious, would join together for international purposes, and face the remainder of the world with a fleet which could not be overcome. In the Spanish-American War the British contrary to their custom, had sided enthusiastically with the stronger State; the Government of London, under circumstances not yet suited for diswith the stronger State; the Government of London, under circumstances not yet suited for discussion, had rendered that of Washington a prodigious service, and the Americans, touched to their hearts, gave up their half-unreal but long-standing dislike for the mother country. They treat us as their kinsfolk, they said, even in the hour of danger, and the foundation of a friend-ship was laid. It was further developed by the discovery, which might have been made before, that America is a great Pacific Power, and that consequently her interests and those of her opponent in the Venezuela squabble are absolutely identical. The result was a chorus of friendly expressions, which, whatever their precise value, at least mean this, that whenever a common danger threatens both, there is no jealousy remaining to prevent the two proud, enterprising, perhaps audactous, nations from rushing together in arms, and no presenting a mass of power for defense which the rest of the world will estimate in proportion to the wisdom of its rulers. The English-speaking races, in fact, disregarded in 1857, are in 1858 regarded as the potential equals in combination of the remainder of the world.

Whether this immense change in international relations will be consolidated without the occurrence.

if continued long enough, is uitimately brought to some hard and brutal test, and that consequently the English-speakers are foolish in not developing their armies; but it is possible that such a struggle may be avoided for many years, or even the the Slav, in the pride of his numbers and their unity under one man who may then be a may with a genius for war, makes a spring for the dominance of the older world. But if it is to be avoided, or, proving inevitable, is to be carried through successfully. Englishnen on both sides of the Atlantic must, we are convinced, remember and act on certain maxims at once of philanthropy and statecraft. They must not bicker too often or too bitterly, for acrid criticism, if it does not dissolve union, does weaken friendship. They must so govern their myriads of dark subjects as to make of them hearty alles, for if they do not they will find when the dark hour comes that hattle with enemies is nothing when comparied with multirudineus insurrection arising all at once the

MOUNT VERNON'S TROLLEY FIGHT.

TRIAL OF CITY CLERK HOYT THIS EVENING.

There was a large attendance of citizens on Tues fay night at the hearing given by the Mayor and Aldermen to the Westchester Electric Compa or, as it is better known, the Union Railroad Company, for additional franchises in Mount Vernon. The routes desired are over the fashionable part of the city known as Chester Hill and Vernon Place, and extend to the Wartburg Orphan Farm and the arrangements for the conference. It was adopted. pany, for additional franchises in Mount Vernon New-York Infant Asylum. They are the same as applied for on December 5, when City Clerk Hoyt is accused of suppressing the application and causing the Aldermen, through a misapprehension, to give the franchises to the New-York, Westchester and YANG YU WEIS REFORM PROPOSITIONS Connecticut Traction Company, a rival system.

The rumors in connection with the Traction com any's success in securing such important franthises when it is not operating a line in any other art of the city or Westchester County were so ugly that the Aldermen at a meeting last week revoked the grant and decided to have the entire proceed-ings gone over again. At the hearing on Tuesday ings gone over again. At the hearing on Tuesday night Mayor Fiske took the floor in open support of the Traction company, although nearly all of the leading citizens of the districts affected by the franchises appeared in favor of the Union road. The Mayor said that his actions in championing the Traction company's franchise were consistent, as me did not believe in giving the Union company a monopoly on all the streets of the city.

In the discussion P. J. Ring, a member of the Board of Trade, repeated some of the rumors he had heard of money having been spent to indiance.

PIRST NEWS OF THE YEAR FROM HAWAII.

RECEPTION FOR HORSON AT HONOLULU-PROB-LEMS IN THE SUGAR TRADE

San Francisco, Jan. 11 - The steamer Maripose arrived from Tekehama and Honolulu to-day. She brought a large number of sick soldiers. The Associated Press correspondent at Honolulu sends Honolulu, Jan. 5.-Lieutenant Hobson passed

through here on December 31 on his way to join the Manila fleet. He was entertained at luncheon by Special Agent and Mrs. Sewall, at the American Legation. There wis an impromptu public recep-tion at the Young Men's Christian Association, and

Legation. There was an impromptu public reception at the Young Men's Christian Association, and later again at the officers' club, and a popular demonstration at the wharf.

Independence Park will at once be abandoned by the United States Military Department. The big hospital established last August is there. The patients remaining in the wards, about twenty in number, have been removed to the new hospital at Buenavista. In Nusal Valley.

Three of the "round the Horn" sugar fleet are in port. They are the St. Francis, the A. W. F. Babcock and the Will Scott. The vessels are chartered in the names of different plantation agencies, but this is merely for convenience, as by agreement each agency will be represented in each cargo. The bulk of the sugar cop this year goes to the trust. The annexation of the islands, with the probability that the navigation laws will be extended to them, making traffic between here and any port of the United States coastwise trade, to be carried on only in American bottoms, has complicated the problem of getting the sugar around the Horn. None save American vessels have been chartered for this traffic, but the number of available American vessels is limited; so by arrangement, the sugar of different agencies will be distributed among the vessels to meet the convenience of the trust, which is the purchaser.

The British steamship tartar arrived yesterday, eleven days from Yokohama, with 794 Japanese emigrants and a quantity of freight on board.

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The British steamship tartar arrived yesterday, lay days from Liverpool She experienced had weather, gales and heavy seas, and was obliged to put into Montevideo in distress for repairs. From Montevideo she experienced had weather and was eighty-one days making this port. one days making this port

MEAT QUESTION IN THE REICHSTAG.

Berlin, Jan. 11 .- In the Reichstag to-day the debate on the Meat Inspection bill was resumed lierr Stolle, Socialist, declared it was the duty of his party to uphoid the interests of the consumers against the Conservatives, who, he added, repreagainst the Conservatives, who, he added, represented the interests of the producers. The people, he also said, wanted good-nutritious meat.

Count Posadowsky-Webner, the Minister of the Interior and Representative of the Chancellor, denied there was a scarcity of home meat, and quoted statistics showing that the consumption of meat had increased.

Continuing, the Minister of the Interior remarked that the Chancellor and the Federal Governments were in every way prepared fully to attend to the interests of the consumers. The question was whether the city people should have cheaper meat or the country people suffer incalculable and lasting liquity. So long as it was not proved that the food of the people was affected, the Government would defend the interests of the rural minority.

HONORING AUSTRIA'S EMPEROR. Berlin, Jan. 11.-Upon the occasion of the jubiles

appointment of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria as honorary colonel of the Kaiser Franz Grena-diers. Emperor William paraded the regiment this ders, Emperor william paraded the resiment this morning. The Austrian Emperor telegraphed to His Majesty his sympathy with the latter and with the army and wished to the regiment a brilliant future. Emperor William replied that the regiment was honored in having in the Austrian Emperor a shiring example of a man of soldierly virtues, and that it would always proudly seek to honor the name it bore.

PLANS FOR GERMANY'S NAVY. Berlin, Jan. il.-Vice-Admiral Tirpitz, the Secre-

of the Navy, informed the Budget Committee no intention in any quarter of introducing a new naval programme. On the contrary, he added, the authorities have agreed that the existing naval scheme should be carried out within the prescribed limits. of the Reichstag at to-day's meeting that there is

WELL-KNOWN MEN MEET TO MAKE AR-RANGEMENTS FOR THE 1900 GATHERING.

The seventh conference of Foreign Missions Boards in the United States and Canada began yesterday in the Church of Missions House, Fourth-ave, and Twenty-second-at. The conference began in the morning with devotional services at 9:30 o'clock. At 10 o'clock it was formally opened by the chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, the Rev. Charles H Daniels, of Boston, and remarks by the presiding officer, the Rev. Dr. H. N. Cobb. The discussion of the subject of missionary candidates followed. The Rev. R. P. Mackay spoke on "Candidates and Their Qualifications," Rev. S. N. Callender on "Methods of Securing Mis-sionaries," and the Rev. Dr. M. G. Kyle on "The

Special Training Needed Robert E. Speer, of this city, made an address on

At the afternoon session, at which John H. Converse presided, the Rev. Dr. Judson Smith, chairman of the Committee on the Ecumenical Conference to be held in this city in 1900, reported the progress made and outlined the plans of the committee. In his report Dr. Smith said:

ference for April 21 to May 1, 1900. We propose to make this the greatest affair of its kind ever held It will not be merely a local affair. but we will have delegates from all over Protestant Christendom. While the conference lasts six meet-

After this the conference closed for the day, and The attendance of business men of New-York was in response to an appeal sent to them by the Mis-

In response to an appeal sert to them by the Missions Boards, asking their sympathy and co-operation in making the conference of 1300 a success. Mr. Converse was also chosen chairman of this meeting. F. Ellenwood was the first speaker to adoress the meeting, saying.

"We are standing at the threshold of the century, and by the direction of God we have been given greater territorial area, the demand for mission work in foreign lands is greater now than ever. I do of appeal to you as missionaries, but I appeal to you as business men of New-York to co-operate with the Missions Boards with your hearty support." General O. O. Howard was the next speaker, and

ore easily understood by the public.

Dr. Lyman Abbott advised that all the committees pointed should delegate their chairmen to make at the lie co-ordinate committee. This the boards decided steamer, a

ongregational-Lucien C Warner and Charles

A TALK WITH CHINA'S EMPEROR.

AND HOW THEY WERE MET

Yang Yu Wei, the funitive eader of the Reform party, who recently made his escape from Peking.

partments to be modelled on Western lines and foreigners to be engaged to advise and assist, the establishment of a legislative council in every two prefectures whose chief duty would be to give effect to the instructions of the twelve departments, to police the country, to introduce sanitary measures, to construct roads, to induce the people to cultivate the land under modern methods and to spread commerce; a complete change of the revenue system and other reforms in the internal administration of the country.

RECEIVED BY THE EMPEROR

ministration of the country

RECEIVED BY THE EMPEROR

"To this memorial the Emperor replied with an edict," said Yang in answer to the representative. "On June 18 I was granted an audience with the Emperor. It lasted for two hours. I was received at 5 a.m. in the Yan Shau Hail. Port Arthur and Talien-Wan had just been taken over by Russla, and the Emperor wore an anxious, careworn expression. The Emperor was thin, but apparently in good health. He has a straight nose, round forehead, pleasant eyes is clean shaven, and has a pale complexion. He is of medium height. His hands are long and thim. He looked very intelligent and rad a kindly expression, altogether uncommon among the Manchus or even among the Chinese. He wore the usual official dress, but instead of the large source of embroidery on the breast, worn by the high officials, the embroidery in his case was round, encircling a dragon, and there were two smaller embroideries on his shoulders. He wore the usual official cap. He was led in by eunuchs, and took his seat on a duis on a large yellow cushion, with his feet folded beneath him. He sent his attendants away and we were left alone, but all the time we were conversing his eyes were watching the windows, as if to see that no one was eavesdropping. There was a long table in front of him, with two large candlesticks. I kneit at one of the corners of the table, and not on the cushions in front of the andlence. We conversed in the Mandarin dialect.

"The Emperor said to me, Your books are very useful and very instructive."

"I practically repeated what I said in my memorial about the weakness of China being owing to the lack of progress.

"The Emperor said to me, Your books are very useful and very instructive."

"I practically repeated what I said in my memorial about the weakness of China being owing to the lack of progress.

"The Emperor said to Japun. The territory last was greater, because France had lost two provinces and China had only lost one i Farmosa. I asked him how it was that France had been a

"The Emperor listened very attentively, and asked me to give the reason.

THE EXAMPLE OF FRANCE

THE EXAMPLE OF FRANCE

"I replied that the reason was that M. Thiers is lesued proclamations to the people of France advising the abolition of corrupt methods and asking their co-operation for the rehabilitation of the country, at once instituting reforms which would enable the country to recover the ground it had lost. The outcome was that the whole population of France was as one man working for one single object. Hence its quick recovery. In China however, we have still the old Conservative Ministers who put every obstruction in the way of reform and I told the Emperor that was the main reason why the country was now in its present sad condition, worse off than it was three years ago at the close of the China-Japan war.

"I asked him to look at the difficulties Japan had to overcome before she could reform on modern lites. There the military or feudal party had more power than our present Conservative Ministers but the Mikado adopted the proper course by selecting young and intelligent men, junior officials, some of whom he set to work out the reforms in the country, whilst others went abroad to learn foreign methods, and returned to make Japan the powerful saying. You, the Emperor, I would ask to remove yourself from the seclusion in which you live Come boldly forward and employ young and intelligent men to give effect to the reforms you lattlate I strongly advocate the employment of foreigners, particularly Englishmen and Americans." I told the Emperor: Your Government is just like a building with a leaky roof, the joists are rotten and have been eaten away by white ants. It is absolutely dangerous to remain longer in the building. Not only must you take off the roof, but you must take down the whole building and even rage the foundation. How could you expect your present oil Ministers to reform? They have never had any Western education. They have never studied anything thoroughly about Western civilization, and they could not study now if you asked them. They have never studied anything thoroughly about

THE MISSIONS CONFERENCE. | coolle to shave you. that you would not get that you would not get on thing good to eat, your Majesty is careful.

HOW DREYFUS RECEIVED THE NEWS

obtained.

From inquiries which I have just made I have excernained that Mme Drayfus has not received an letter, and that the relatives of the prisoner has been practically without news since the referrant were exchanged. Intelligence has always her very sparingly doled out to them, and even she this question has taken the new and important departure which has excited such widespread attaition the old rule would seem to have still beer rigidly adhered to.

EXPANSION DISCUSSED.

SPEECHES FOR AND AGAINST THE ANNUAL

At the annual dinner of the Hamilton Cla Brooklyn, ast evening, President James McKees and the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell made brillian speeches in favor of the retention and development of the Philippines, and Charlton T. Lewis, George of the Philippines, and Charlton T Lewis George
M. Olcott and ex-Congressman William J. Combs
took the other side. Frederick Nasson made a nocommittal speech. Mr. McKeen presided He sai
that if Alexander Hamilton lived to-day he would
be an expansionist, as he belonged to an expansive
school in constitutional law.

RUSKIN HALL APPROVED.

Oxford, Jan. 11 -At a largely attended meeting passed heartily approving of the scheme for establishing a college for labor leaders at Oxford to be known as Ruskin Hall, and pedging the members of the Council to furnish every assistance possible in the matter. C. A. Baird, one of the donor explained the objects of the new college.

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